



# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

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प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## RAJYA SABHA

The following Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 17th February, 2014:—

### BILL NO. VI OF 2014

*A Bill further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.*

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Short title  
and com-  
mencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

26 of 1966.

2. In sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, for the words “rupees twenty lakhs”, the words “rupees two crore”, shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 5.

3. In the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, in section 25, for the words “rupees twenty lakhs”, the words “rupees two crores” shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of Punjab Act  
VI of 1918,  
as in force in  
the National  
Capital  
Territory of  
Delhi.

Power of  
Chief Justice  
to transfer  
pending suits  
and proceed-  
ings to  
subordinate  
courts.

4. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi may transfer any suit or other proceedings which is or are pending in the High Court immediately before the commencement of this Act to such subordinate court in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as would have jurisdiction to entertain such suit or proceedings had such suit or proceedings been instituted or filed for the first time after such commencement.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, the High Court of Delhi has ordinary original civil jurisdiction in respect of suits, the value of which exceeds rupees twenty lakhs. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi and District Courts of Delhi was last revised in the year 2003 from rupees five lakhs to twenty lakhs by the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003.

2. At present, cases involving even a small property are required to be filed before Delhi High Court as the Delhi High Court has ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the civil suits involving value of rupees twenty lakhs and above. This has increased the work load of the Delhi High Court and on the other hand, poor people living in Delhi have to cover considerable distance to approach Delhi-High Court to seek justice in their cases.

3. The Coordination Committee of Bar Associations of Delhi at various forums has requested for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of District Courts in Delhi. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has considered the request of the Bar Associations of Delhi and requested the Central Government for enhancement of pecuniary jurisdiction of ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi from the existing rupees twenty lakhs to rupees two crore.

4. Accordingly, it has been decided to increase pecuniary jurisdiction of the High Court of Delhi from rupees twenty lakhs to two crore by amending the Delhi High Court Act, 1966 and the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects.

KAPIL SIBAL

SHUMSHER K. SHERIFF,  
*Secretary-General.*